

SUBSTITUTE SPECIFICATION

WE CLAIM AS OUR INVENTION:

IN THE CLAIMS:

1-31. (Cancelled)

32. (new) A device for guiding an endless web, comprising:

5 a first positionable roll which guides the endless web directly to an additional positionable roll with a predetermined wrap angle on each positionable roll, shafts of said positionable rolls lying parallel to one another in a plane and being held by a frame;

the web being fed to and led away from the positionable rolls via a respective first stationary roll and a respective additional stationary roll;

10 the frame being pivotable relative to the stationary rolls about a first axis of rotation which is substantially perpendicular to said plane in order to modify a position of an edge of the web in a direction of the roll shafts; and

the frame being pivotable relative to the stationary rolls about a second axis of rotation one component of which runs parallel to a movement direction
15 of the web between the first and additional positionable rolls.

33. (new) A device according to claim 32 in which an inlet roll is situated before the frame and a stabilizing roll is positioned after the frame as said stationary rolls, and said stationary rolls feed the web in and lead it away.

20 34. (new) A device according to claim 32 in which the frame is displaceable in a second axis of rotation with aid of an adjustment device that is actuated by at least one of the functions selected from the group consisting of manually, electrically, hydraulically, and pneumatically.

35. (new) A device according to claim 32 in which a screw-nut combination is used for the displacement.

25 36. (new) A device according to claim 34 in which along the web there is situated at least one sensor that acquires a sagging at one side of the web and indicates it via a control device, and in which, dependent on the display, the second axis of rotation is pivoted.

37. (new) A device according to claim 34 in which along the web there is situated at least one sensor whose signal is dependent on a sagging of one side of the web.

5 38. (new) A device according to claim 37 in which a sensor is situated in a vicinity of the frame at both sides of the web.

39. (new) A device according to claim 32 in which a force sensor is used that acquires web tension.

10 40. (new) A device according to claim 39 in which a sensor acquires a force that is exerted at one side at an inlet roll via which the web is fed into the frame.

41. (new) A device according to claim 32 in which a distribution of a tension of the web in an area between the two positionable rolls of the frame is acquired by sensors as a one-sided sagging or as a wave.

15 42. (new) A device according to claim 32 in which, as seen in the movement direction of the web a fixing station that fixes a toner image is situated after a transfer station.

20 43. (new) A device according to claim 42 in which as seen in the movement direction of the web after the fixing station there is situated a draw-off device for the web that is pivotable in order to correct a one-sided sagging of the web.

44. (new) A device according to claim 42 in which web tension in an area of the fixing station for fixing a toner image on the web is acquired by at least one sensor, and a pivoting of a draw-off device takes place dependent on a signal of the sensor.

25 45. (new) A device according to claim 44 in which the draw-off device contains two rolls that are pivotable about an axis of rotation.

46. (new) A device according to claim 45 in which the axis of rotation runs substantially perpendicular to the web.

47. (new) A device according to claim 32 in which first sensors on the pivotable frame as well as second sensors in an area of a fixing station
5 monitor the web, a control unit which pivots the pivotable frame about the second axis of rotation dependent on signals from the first sensors and the control unit pivots a draw-off device about an axis of rotation dependent on signals from the second sensors.

48. (new) A device according claim 32 in which first sensors in an
10 area of an inlet roll and second sensors in an area of a fixing station monitor the web, and in which a control unit pivots the pivotable frame about the second axis of rotation dependent on signals from the first sensors, and pivots a draw-off device about an axis of rotation dependent on signals from the second sensors.

49. (new) A device according to claim 32 in which only first sensors
15 in an area of an inlet roll acquire the web, and a control unit rotates the pivotable frame about the second axis and rotates a draw-off device about an axis of rotation dependent on signals from first sensors.

50. (new) A device according to claim 32 in which the endless web
20 is designed as a paper web without edge perforation.

51. (new) A device according to claim 32 wherein it is used in a printer or copier.

52. (new) A device for guiding an endless web in a printer or copier, comprising:

25 a smudgeable toner image applied to the endless web in a transfer station, and the endless web being supplied to a fixing station for fixing of the toner images;

after the fixing station in a direction of transport of the web, a draw-off device that draws off the web from the transfer station in freely suspended fashion with a predetermined tensile force; and

5 the draw-off device being pivotable in order to correct a one-sided sagging of the web.

53. (new) A device according to claim 52 in which the draw-off device contains two rolls that are pivotable about an axis of rotation.

54. (new) A device according to claim 53 in which the axis of rotation runs substantially perpendicular to the web.

10 55. (new) A device according to claim 52 in which a tension of the web in an area of the fixing station is acquired by at least one sensor, the pivoting of the draw-off device being dependent on a signal of the at least one sensor.

15 56. (new) A device according to claim 52 in which the fixing station operates in contactless fashion.

57. (new) A method for guiding an endless web, comprising the steps of:

20 guiding the endless web via a first positionable roll directly to an additional positionable roll with a predetermined angle of wrap on each roll, shafts of the rolls lying parallel to one another in a plane and being held by a frame;

the web being fed to and led away from the positionable rolls held by the frame via a respective first stationary roll and a respective additional stationary roll;

25 pivoting the frame relative to the stationary rolls about a first axis of rotation substantially perpendicular to the plane in order to modify a position of an edge of the web in a direction of the positionable roll shafts; and

pivoting the frame relative to the stationary rolls about a second axis of rotation one component of which runs parallel to a movement direction of the web between the positionable rolls.

5 58. (new) A method according to claim 57 in which at least one sensor is situated along the web, a signal of which is dependent on a sagging of one side of the web, and in which the signal is supplied to a control circuit that pivots the frame about the second axis of rotation in such a way that the one-sided sagging of the web is reduced or is controlled to a value zero.

10 59. (new) A method according to claim 57 in which, as seen in a movement direction of the web, there is situated after a fixing station a draw-off device for the web that pivots in order to correct a one-sided sagging of the web.

60. (new) A method for guiding an endless web in a printer or copier, comprising the steps of:

15 after application of a smudgeable toner image in a transfer printing station, supplying the endless web to a fixing station for fixing of the toner images;

as seen in a movement direction of the web, providing after the fixing station a draw-off device that draws off the web from the transfer printing station in freely suspended fashion with a predetermined tensile force; and
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pivoting the draw-off device in order to correct a one-sided sagging of the web.

25 61. (new) A method according to claim 60 in which a tension of the web in an area of the fixing station is acquired by at least one sensor, the pivoting of the draw-off device taking place dependent on a signal from the sensor.

62. (new) A method according to claim 60 in which the fixing station operates in contactless fashion.